such assistance useless. It is rumored that other firms have been denounced to the police for irregular dealings, and that their books will be examined. The banker Leiper has also been arrested. Herr Pinkus offered the Sommerfelds 1,500,000 marks. A customer demanded the return of certain securities, failing to obtain which he invoked the aid of the police. A stock-broker named Wolff, who has just committed suicide with posson, is supposed to be involved in the failure.

HIS ADVISERS ARE BAD.

Views of a Missionary Concerning President Fonseca, of Brazil, and His Cabinet.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8 .- Rev. Lucient E. Kinsolving, one of the first Protestant Episcopal missionaries sent to Brazil, made addresses at several Baltimore churches today. He said, in conversation, that he did not anticipate anything serious from the recent political disturbances in Brazil. "I have the greatest confidence in the country." he declared, "and so have nearly all Brazilians. The people, as a body, want the republic, and I have no doubt it will be maintained. President Fonseca, I believe, is a worthy man, but he is surrounded by a bad Cabinet, who are responsible for a number of measures which have created

dissatisfaction. In his address at St. Peter's Church, Rev. Mr. Kinsolving said: "The land of Brazil. where there is a population of fourteen or fifteen million souls, has no Bile. The peo-ple are naturally true and noble, but they are slaves of superstition and sin. Illiteracy is widespread."

State Railways to Be Leased,

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 8 .- A government decree just issued orders a lease of the state railways for thirty-three years at a gold rental, half of which is payable in advance. The Brazilian Congress has fixed the salary of the President at \$60,000 per year and that of the Vice-president at \$18,000.

FEARS UNCLE SAM WILL GET IT.

of an Island Canceled. CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 8.-El Tiempo (newspaper) is editorially calling on the government to cancel the concession made to Americans to establish a fishing station at Aloeranes island, as, it alleges, this is a plan of Secretary Blaine's to obtain possession of the island as a coaling station. El Tiempo is very anti-American and views the United States as an enemy of Cathol-

President Disz has given orders to commanders of troops on the northern frontier that no more persons be shot or punished without previous trial by a competent authority. This has been done in view of the reports published in the United States of arbitary executions, which, as a rule, areexaggerations put in circulation by the ban dit or smuggling residents there, headed by escaped felons like Garza and Sandoval, who give out false revolutionary news.

The scarcity of grain and articles of food is making itself more evident. The government, it is said, will not reduce any duties, but will allow articles of prime necessity to be introduced while the dearth lasts, if not entirely free, at least with very

President Diaz has declared forfeited concessions for the exportation of sulphur in the central part of the territory of Lower California granted to Luis Heilero. The \$7,000 guarantee deposit becomes a part of the public fund.

The Diaro de Chuapua says that Mr Sutton, United States consul-general in Laredo, has arrived there for the purpose, it is said, of obtaining information concerning the abuses committed upon American citizens in Mexican territory in connection with the Garza affair. Extensive garnet mines have been dis-

covered in Lower California near the United States frontier.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Signor Crispi Says the Pope Would Do Anything to Regain Temporal Power.

Paris, Nov. 8 .- Le Matin prints a letter from Signor Crispi to M. Desmarets, of the Paris bar, in which, after saying that the Pope "is consumed with ambition and would sell his soul to regain temporal power for the Papacy," Signor Crispi expresses approval of the neutralizing of Alsace-Lorraine on the condition that France joins the Dreibund. Alsace then, says he, will be a "buffer" between France and Germany. The Dreib and agreement, he adds, contains no word against France. He concludes by appealing to all men to unite to preserve Europe from the scourge

Threatened Strike of French Miners. Paris, Nov. 8 .- A large number of miners' delegates met at Lens, Pas-de-Calais, today, and decided that unless the demands of the miners are conceded in a fortnight, all of the miners in the north of France shall strike. They want the sick and pension funds to be managed by the government instead of by the mining companies, accusing the companies of a maladministration of the funds. They also demand a a modification of the system of compulsory cessation of pit work which was arranged in order to reduce the output. There are 120 delegates present, representing onethird of the miners of France, who are pledged to strike.

Russia Preparing to Swallow Bokhara, LONDON, Nov. 8 .- A Calcutta dispatch eavs that information has come from the Afghan frontier to the effect that Russia is preparing to swallow Bokhara by abolishing the khanate and the nominal autonomy of that state, and that the real object of the Russians in stirring up trouble with the Afghans is to get a pretext for protecting Bokhara out of its independence. On the occasion of the recent visit of the Viceroy to Cashmere the Maharajah pledged loyal assistance in repulsing any aggression on the part of Russia.

Woodbull and Claffin in France.

Paris, Nov. 8.-Victoria Woodhull and Tennie C. Classin are about to open their propaganda in Paris. M. Vacquerie, Victor Hugo's executor, in a leader in the Rappel, praises Mrs. Woodhull, and predicts that her lectures will meet such success that the grand hall of the Sorvanne will not be large enough to hold the andience. Miss Claffin (Lady Cook) is credited with telling an interviewer that she had been offered a colonelcy in the United States regular army.

Prince of Wales Eulogized. LONDON, Nov. 9.-The Standard, in a

leader on the Prince of Wales's fiftieth birthday, congratulates the Prince in highly eulogistic language, and concludes: "If not always proof against temptations, to which the greatest of mankind have yielded, he can challenge comparison with most of his predecessors; and to the most dangerous temptation of all-to interfere in political and constitutional controversies-he

has been consistently superior."

Attributes It to the McKinley Law. LONDON, Nov. 9 .- The News, commenting on the Board of Trade returns, says: "The decrease of 20 per cent. in our trade with America may fairly be attributed to the McKinley law. The diminution in the demand from other countries must be ascribed to financial depression.'

Senator Mitchell's Daughter to Wed a Duke. Paris, Nov. 8 .- Miss Mattie Mitchell, daughter of Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, is engaged to be married to the Duc De Rochefoucauld. The young woman is with her mother as the Hotel de Hollande. The marriage will take place in January.

England Surrenders Claim to an Island.

Felix's wife is a daughter of the not to interfere with French claims to the of Matacong, near the Guinea coast. The island appears to have been considered nobody's property, one Nathaniel Isaacs claiming to be its owner by deeds from an African chief. Both England and France had declined it, but the French have shown a disposition lately to assume jurisdiction.

Thinks It Would Be Dangerous.

ROME, Nov. 8 .- The Veteran Association having insisted upon the abolition of the papal guarantees and the placing of the Pope under the operation of the common law, the committee of that association appointed to organize agitation has reported that it regards it as extremely dangerous for the government to take action in the matter at present, and advises against the meddling with the question at

Anarchist Marquis De Mores. Paris, Nov. 8 .- The Duc De Vallembrosa has applied to the tribunals to appoint a council to control the affairs of his son, the anarchist Marquis De Mores. The Marquis's wife, nee Miss Hoffman, a wealthy American, joins in the application and de-mands the separation of her personal fortune from that of the Marquis. The latter has squandered immense amounts of money n specalutions in America and Tonkin.

Set Fire to the Coffin. ROME, Nov. 8 .- Some person or persons last night forced open the tomb of Countess Mirafiori, the morganatic wife of the late King Victor Emanuel, and set fire to the coffin. The case was consumed, but the zinc shell protected the body. The face and feet were slightly burned. There is no clew to the perpetrators of the outrage.

Plot to Dethrone a Sultan.

LONDON, Nov. 8 .- The Times has a dis patch from Tangier saying: "A plot has been discovered to place the Sultan's favorite brother, Mulay Ismail, on the throne. The Sultan's chief adviser has been disgraced and Ismail, who was Khalif of Fez. has been deposed and sent to Morocco with several noble accomplices."

Revolt in an Indian Prison. CALCUTTA, Nov. 8 .- Major Vincent, vicepresident of the Rampore State Council while visiting the prison in an official capacity, yesterday, was attacked by a body of convicts. Troops were summoned and fired upon the revolters. Several were wounded. Five of the prisoners were

Captain Younghusband on His Way Home. LONDON, Nov. 8 .- Captain Younghusband, who, a short time ago, was reported as having been murdered by the Russians in the Pamir district, is on his way to Engand on leave of absence.

Gambetta's Heart Placed Under His Statue, Paris, Nov. 8 .- The Gambetta monument was inaugurated at Ville d'Avray to-day. Gambetta's heart, preserved, was placed at the base of the statue.

Dramatist Wounded in a Duel. Paris, Nov. 8 .- In a duel with swords today between M. Carre, dramatist, and M Haraecicourt, poet, the former received a slight wound in the breast.

SET ON FIRE BY LIGHTNING.

An Electric Bolt Strikes the Louisville Board of Trade and Telegraph Operating-Room. Louisville, Ky., Nov. 8 .- In a thunder storm at 5 o'clock this morning lightning set fire to the Board of Trade building, at Third and Main, and partially destroyed it. The loss will be from \$35,000 to \$50,000. The tifth and sixth stories of the building were burned, and the third and fourth deluged with water. The fourth and fifth floors were occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company for operating-room, offices and batteries. Lightning struck the rack of wires on top of the building and at once flames broke out. The fire department was quick at hand with the new fire to ver and in an hour had the fire under control The Western Union company loses several thousand batteries and its whole outfit of instruments, worth \$10,000. Manager Charles at once telegraphed for new in-struments, and to-day thirty-four are in operation. The Associated Press wires are all working. The sixth floor consisted of new unoccupied offices. On the third floor was the main Board of Trade assemblyroom, just completed at a heavy expense. It is heavily damaged by water. The loss on the building is estimated at \$25,000 to \$35,000 and is fully covered by insurance. The Western Union is not insured here. The burned portion of the building will be rebuilt at onee.

Other Losses by Fire. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 8 .- The store-room and warehouse of the J. H. McLain machine-works, at Canton, O., took fire at noon to-day. The building, a two-story frame structure, 85x210 feet, was filled with finished products and a stock of supplies of raw material of the Canton Steam-pump Company. It was entirely destroyed. The loss to the McLain company is \$40,000; insurance, \$20,000. The Canton Pump Company's loss is \$10,000, with no insurance. The Harwood Surgical and Dental Chair Company also lost heavily, the fire having communicated to their lumber-yard.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 8 .- At 2 o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the cotton shed at the railroad depot at Terry, fifteen miles south of here, on the Illinois Central railroad, and burned the depot, a large quantity of cotton and every business house in the town except the stores of Dr. Jowens and W. K. Davis. The hotel and some residences were also destroyed. Terry was a fine business point, shipping a large quantity of cotton, having some fifteen business houses and about five hundred in-

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 8.-Forest fires have raged Saturday and Sunday on the mountain sides at Beacon Falls, killing nearly one hundred horses. The fires are among young timber lands and are threatening several farm-houses and the buildings at High Rock Grove. The situation is alarming. This morning a special train of thirty men was sent from Waterbury. They have worked all day fighting the flames.

KNIGHTSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 8.—Fire this morning destroyed William Snaddon's residence and saloon and the Burk Hotel. Snaddon's loss will be \$3,000; insurance \$1,000. Burk's loss, \$4,000; insurance, \$500. Cook's grocery-store, on the east side of the fire, and the Vandalia depot, on the north, were saved after a hard fight.

PORTLAND, Ind., Nov. 8 .- H. C. Vaught's furniture factory was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$3,000; no insurance.

Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, Nov. 8 .- Arrived: Gothia from Hamburg: Dubbledam, from Amster dam; Alaska, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Nov. 8 .- Sighted: Dresden and Slavonia, from Baltimore; Bothnia and Arizona, from New York, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Arrived: Belgenland, from Antwerp; British Princess, from

from New York; British Prince, from Phila-LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8 .- Arrived: Nova Scotia, from Baltimore; Rome, from Boston, HAVRE, Nov. 8 .- Arrived: La Gascogne,

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 8 .- Arrived: Arizona,

Boston, Nov. 8 .- Arrived: Seythia, from Liverpool.

from New York.

Banker Blanchard Arrested. AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 8 .- A. E. Blanchard of Kansas City, whom a dispatch from that city charges with swindling, has been arrested here charged with embezzling \$2,100. It seems that a man named Clark, of New Portland, sent that amount to Blanchard for investment. He received a gilt-edged mortgage, but recently became suspicious of his security and caused the arrest. Blanchard admitted forging the indorsement on the mortgage and raised the money which he refunded to Clark. Blanchard is held as a witness in a case now in court.

Man, Girl and Money Missing. TREVORTON, Pa., Nov. 8 .- Charles Criftonford, an employe of the Weiss Produce Thursday last with a large sum of money and papers valued at about \$6,000. Mary Flocher, a girl of sixteen years, to whom

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Work of an Important Branch of the Government Reviewed by Mr. Rusk.

Meat Inspection Bureau Successfully Inaugurated, and Conducted in a Manner to Remove Objections to Our Pork Abroad.

Increase in Value of Farm Products Over Last Year Placed at \$700,000,000.

Optimistic View of the Future of the Sugar Industry-Good Word for the Weather Bureau-Imported Bogus Coffee Beans.

SECRETARY RUSK'S REPORT.

Review of the Operations of the Agricultur-

al Department-Inspection of Meats. WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 .- Secretary Rusk, in his third annual report as Secretary of Agriculture, says that notwithstanding the abundant yield of crops this year values are well sustained, and estimates that the increase in the value of agricultural products over last year will be not less than \$700,000,000. He states that during the first three months of the present fiscal year our exports in cereals alone have aggregated not less than \$760,000,000, adding that the indications now are that the sales abroad of the surplus from our farms will, during the present year, largely exceed those of any previous year. He notes the increase by some \$28,000,000 in the imports of agricultural products during the first ten months under the present law, by comparison with the same period during the last year of the old law, but emphasizes the fact that the increase is confined largely to articles not competing with home products, such as sugar, tea, coffee, etc. At the same time he states that the change in the rates has checked the importation of products which may be produced at home. He notes a decrease in tobacco from \$17,000,000 to \$6,-000,000, a falling off in foreign barley of nearly three and a half millions; in eggs, one and a quarter million; in horses a falling off of nearly a million and a half, and a gradual decline in imports of all live stock. Referring to the import of hides, admitted free of duty, he states that this causes a great depreciation in prices realized for hides of home production, and earnestly recommends that the duty provided for in Section 3 of the tariff act approved Oct. 1, 1890, be imposed in all cases where the countries from which such hides are ural products of the United States.

shipped have not granted equal concessions in regard to the admission of the agricult-In speaking of the inspection of meat for exportation, the Secretary says: "Our people demand something more than protection from communicable diseases. In most, if not all, European countries inspectors, according to their reports, freely pass for consumption the meat of animals affected with foot and mouth disease, pleuro-pneumonia, localized tuberculosis, actinomosis and similar diseases which, according to the views and customs of this country,

must be condemned. But all the meat for the market is inspected the same as that designed for home consumption. In this respect, as in others, we have met the objections which have been raised to American products, and have not only removed the cause, but have gone beyond what was asked by our critics.

INSPECTIONS AND THEIR COST. "Up to the first of October there has been a total of 1,016,614 animals inspected, both before and after slaughter; there were 63,672 carcasses of hogs examined microscopically, and the total number of animals condemned and sent to the fertilizing tanks was but 1,976. The cost of the work has been within the anticipated limit, and is being considerably reduced as the work

Secretary Rusk says: "I am of the opinion that the inspection of animals, and their marking for identification, may be accomplished for a sum not exceeding 3 cents per head, and that the cost of microscopical examination of hogs will not exceed 5 cents per head." He earnestly recommends that Congress be asked to make an appropriation sufficiently large to extend the inspection to all applicants. He estimates that the losses to our pork raisers during the past ten years owing to the prohibition by foreign countries aggregate over \$260,-000,000. Pleuro-pneumonia he regards as quite under control and limited in territory to two or tree counties on Long island and New Jersey, over which thorough quarantine is exercised.

Inspection by American veterinarians of cattle landed in Great Britain has been continued, as well as inspection of such animals before shipment. Since the beginning of this work there have been inspected altogether, up to Oct. 1, 1891, 826,519 head of animals. A very slight decrease in the number of cattle exported is noted, which is attributed to the increase in price, cattle bringing in June, 1891, from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per head more than in June, 1890. The inspection of imported animals has been rigidly maintained. The result of the inspection of vessels carrying export cattle has been to materially reduce the losses resulting from lack of ventilation, overcrowding and weak fittings; the total number of vessels examined since July 1, 1891, has been 215. The supervision by the bureau of the movement of Southern cattle has involved the separation and keeping distinct in transportation over 40,000 cars, containing a million head of cattle. While the results of this work has been highly beneficial, he asks for further powers to enable him to compel a strict compliance with his regulations in the movement of all

Southern cattle. UNJUST BRITISH REGULATIONS. The Secretary points out the fact that for more than a year there has been no wellauthenticated case of pleuro-pneumonia in American cattle exported to foreign countries, and adds that the condition of the United States trade and the vigilant supervision of our government justify the strongest presentation to the British government of the grievance which our cattleraisers suffer unjustly by reason of its arbitrary regulations enforced against American cattle, coupled with an urgent demand for their removal, adding that they have been clearly shown to be useless, and that their maintenance can only be regarded as an evidence of unfriendliness. He concludes that "justice, as well as proper selfrespect, demand such a course," and adds that he shall, in the absence of removal of such unfriendly restrictions, feel it his duty to suggest the rigid enforcement of the law now in existence probibiting importation into the United States of all live animals, but at present suspended as a matter of friendship to foreign govern-

Secretary Rusk regards it as highly desirable that the people of foreign countries should be informed of our resources and facilities for supplying their wants, and refers to the work done during the past year by the special agent of the department charged with introducing Indian corn and its products to the attention of Europeans as an economic and nutritions substitute for other cereal foods, and highly commends the work already done in this direc-

The Secretary deems it the duty of his

department to keep the farmer fully informed of the market value of his wares in order that he may know before he markets his goods just what their value is. He congratulates the country upon the success of the experiments in the extraction of sugar from sorghum. "There seems to be no reason," he says, "why we should not look forward with confidence to the day when the \$100,000,000 paid by Americans to Company, of Klingerstown, absconded on | foreign producers for sugars should be turned into the pockets of our own people." In all our efforts towards diversifying our crops, climatic conditions must play an imhe had been very attentive, has also disapportant part, and in this connection he depeared, and it is believed that it was a declares his conviction of the importance and

Bureau. He takes occasion to highly commend the selection by the President of Professor Harrington as the chief of the bureau. The Secretary notes with satisfacby all classes in this country in the cause of agriculture and the work of his department. He expresses a desire for closer cooperation between the various educational forces in the country for the advancement of practical acricuiture and arges that the slender thread connecting the department with the agricultural calleges and stations be strengthened without in any way limiting the independent action of these institutions. He refers to the representation of this department in the Munich conference of meteorologists by Prof. Harrington. He concludes by suggesting that as these international congresses are biennial, and their next meeting will consequently occur in 1893, it would be highly desirable if arrangements were made by which their next meeting should take place in this country on the occasion of the Columbian fair.

BOGUS COFFEE BEANS. In revising the work of the division of chemistry with reference to the adulteration of foods, the Secretary emphasizes especially the adulterations of coffee, which are found to extend to a very large percentage, not only of the ground coffee, but of the coffee bean, wholly artificial beans having been introductd into the market, of which many samples bought on the open market were found to largely consist. These artificial beans are sold to the trade at 4 cents a pound. In a large measure they are imported, and the Secretary urges that such importations, as well as their manufacture and use in this country, be absolutely pro-

hibited. The report reviews the work of the several divisions of the department, and concludes with the statement made advisedly: "That each one of more than a dozen divisions, whose work I have reviewed, has returned in actual value to the country during the past year far more than the entire annual appropriation accorded to

Touching the experiments in producing rain, he states briefly that they have been made, but that he has no data yet at hand which would justify him in expressing any

conclusions on the subject. In concluding his report Secretary Rusk states that from the time he assumed the reins of office he has devoted his personal attention to a general enlargement of the scope of the work of the department in the interest of practical agriculture, and especially to the extension of the market for the disposal of the surplus of our great staple crops. He points out that to fully carry out his views will, unquestionably, involve liberal expenditures, but he says that within twenty years the efforts of the department on such lines as he has laid down will have increased the value of our annual agricultural products from between three and four thousand million dollars to at least twice that enormous sum.

WILL STUDY THEIR WANTS.

Special Commercial Agents to Be Sent Central and South American Countries. Precial to the Indianapons Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 .- Some time ago i was intimated in these dispatches that the material weak point in our efforts to get control of the markets of South and Central America was our inability to meet the demands of the merchants and customers of the retail trade there in the way of styles of goods and manner in which they should be put up for transport; that most of the manufactured articles, as well a grain, had to be carried over the mount ains on muleback, and our goods are put up in packages too large for that character of transport. A scheme has been devised at the Bureau of American Republics by which it is proposed we shall get at the proper information to overcome every of jection to our productions in any of the South or Central American republics. It is proposed to send special agents to those countries and procure all possible information as to the styles of goods wanted and how they should be put up, and to then visit England, France, Germany and other countries supplying the South and Central American republica with manufactures and get samples of the goods they send south and learn all about how they are put upon the market and in what form. The samples-embracing everything that we produce and which we could sell south-are to be brought to this country and displayed in some central and convenient point where our producers can learn all they want for trade purposes.

It was at first thought our consuls could do this work, and Secretary Blaine sent out instructions commanding them to do it; but it is now thought best to send special agents, who will make it their business, and to send commercial men, who will go at the work in a practical way. This is the most direct move that has yet

been made to enlarge our markets.

REVISION OF THE CREED. Recommendations New York Presbytery Wi Make at Its Meeting To-Day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 .- The Presbytery of New York, whose meetings during the last two or three years have been of more than local or even denominational interest, will meet again this afternoon. The Tribune is enabled to print in full to-day the report on the proposed revision of the Confession of Faith which will be submitted to the presbytery this forenoon. It opens thus:

"Your committee has carefully examined the proposed revision, chapter by chapter, and section by section, and recognizes the wisdom, prudence and skill with which the General Assembly committe has labored

upon it. "We are of the opinion that it shows very clearly the possibility of revising our Confession of Faith without impairing in the least our system of doctrine, but rather in such a way as to support and defend it by making it plainer, stronger and more scriptural, and that such a revision would not hinder but advance and prosper the formulation of a new, short and simple creed, to the desire expressed by the Presbytery of New York two years ago. For this reason we feel deeply the importance of unity and harmony among all those who are sincerely in favor of the general scope and purpose of the revision movement and the necessity of such action as shall promote its success.

"At the same time we feel that it equally important to have a revision which shall really revise. The great objects of this wide and deep movement in the church should be as fully as possible secured. It seems to us that these objects are two: First, the frank, explicit and unhesitating declaration of the living faith of the church in God's loving and true offer of salvation to all men, through Christ, by His word and spirit; second, the clearing of our Confession of Faith from the possibility of a fatalistic misinterpretation. Hence, these, among other recommendations of changes, are made. Al reference to sovereign preterition, eternal foreordination to everlasting death, or any doctrine of non-election should be omitted. A substitute for Section 8 should be written to declare in substance 'The doctrine of God's sovereign election is to be received and interpreted in harmony with the truth that He s not willing that any should persh, but that all should come to repentance; that He has given His Son to be the propitiation for the sins of the whole world: and that whosoever cometh unto Him shall not be cast out, but whosoever

will not come shall perish.' University Extension,

Boston Journal. It is noteworthy that great prominence is given in the university extension lecture courses throughout the country to American history and American literature. This feature of the new movement is to be emphatically commended, as it accords with a growing demand of popular education based upon a need which has been long felt, but which has been most inadequately

No Opportunity.

The man who has never made a fool of himself has lost the luxury of an oppor-tunity. He was probably a fool to start

"WHO said Hood's Sarsaparilla?" Thou-

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

Young Boys Who Should Have Been at Church Go Hunting and One Is Killed.

William Zarschmiede, a Lad of Twelve, Shot in the Head by a Bullet from a Rifle Which His Companions Were Fighting Over.

INDIANA.

Fatal Accident That Happened to Boys Hunting Near New Albany. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW ALBANY, Nov. 8 .- William Zurschmiede, aged twelve, was shot and instantly killed by one of his companions at noon to-day. The boys were hunting in a field east of the city and several began scuffling for the possession small rifle, which was thought to be loaded. Young Zurschmiede was standing sixteen feet away from the others, and one of the boys slipped a cartridge into the gun, intending to trighten the others. The weapon was discharged and the ball struck Zurschmiede n the corner of the right eye, penetrating he brain, and causing instant death.

Quaker Evangelists at Brownstown. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

BROWNSTOWN, Nov. 8 .- There has been an enthusiastic revival going on here for two weeks past, conducted by Rev. Nathan Frame and his wife, Esther Frame. These Quaker evangelists have come here at the invitation of the local churches-Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Disciplesand a remarkable religious interest in their work has been aroused. There has probably never been such a stirring up in this locality as that which now manifests itself. So large is the attendance that the evening meetings have to be held in the court-house, as no other audience-room will accommodate the throng. Mrs. Frame gets the ear of all and the hearts of many as she preaches in her faithful and loving manner the gospel of Christ. This woman evangelist appears to be remarkably endowed, both intellectually and spiritually. She preaches no wild vagaries, no nonsense, but a biblical, common-sense gospel, filled with all the power of an eloquent tongue and a Christ-loving heart.

Farmer McCormack's Costly Spree.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 8 .- Henry McCormack, a farmer residing near Scottsburg, came to Jeffersonville yesterday with his wife to do some shopping. The old gentleman imbibed too freely and became involved in a quarrel which resulted in his being badly beaten up. When the afternoon J., M. & I. train left for Indianapolis Mrs. McCormack returned on it alone, the trainmen refusing to permit the husband o enter the car because he was intoxicated. This morning, at 11 o'clock, while wandering around drunk, McCormack approached the dinkey track just west of the penitentiary as the train in charge of conductor William Lewis was going toward New Albany and was struck before engineer William Whittick could put on the brakes. McCormack's right leg was crushed into a hapeless mass, so that amputation was

necessary. Musgrave Says He Meant No Wrong. CHICAGO, Nov. 7 .- B. R. Musgrave, who was arrested in St. Paul, Thursday last, arrived here to-day in custody of a Terre Haute officer. The charge against Musgrave is that he attempted to defraud certain life insurance companies out of \$35,000 by having his life insured for that amount, then placing a human skeleton in a cabin to which he set fire, his pals afterward putting in a claim for the insurance on the statement that the skeleton found in the cabin was that of Musgrave, who had undoubtedly been burned to death. To newspaper men Musgrave made no denial of his identity, but assured them he had no intention of defrauding the insurance people. He would say nothing else regarding the charges against him. Musgrave leaves here in charge of an officer to-night for Terre Haute.

Receiver for a Chair Factory.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ROCKPORT, Nov. 8 .- An important case was tried in the Spencer Circuit Court here last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, resulting in the appointment of a receiver for the Rockport chair factory and all ware-houses and buildings connected with the same. The application was made by L. N. Schoenfeld after several vain attempts to dispose of his stock in the concern to the managers in charge. It will be sold to the highest bidder Jan. 2, 1892.

Serious Stabbing at Farmland. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FARMLAND, Nov. 8.—Yesterday John Huchen and Seigler Denton, two young farmers living one mile east of this city. quarreled over a debt of 75 cents. Denton was severely cut with a knife. He now lies in a critical condition. No arrests have

yet been made. The last session of the Rockport grand ury returned forty-six indictments. The Spencer county farmers' institute

A water famine is reported from the neighborhood of Madison on account of the continued drought. David Smith, aged fifteen, died at Crawfordsville from a gunshot wound. Several shot penetrated his brain.

will meet at Chrisney. Nov. 11 and 12.

The five-year-old daughter of J. R. Adams, of Princeton, went to the grocery and failed to return. Abduction is feared. Martin Firrel, a well-to-do butcher of Princeton, disappeared several weeks ago and nothing has since been learned of his whereabouts.

The rail-mill of the structural iron-works at New Albany was compelled to close down yesterday on account of a lack of coal to run the furnace

Walter Tuley, of New Albany, professionally known as Walter Floyd, who has been with Janauschek, is now with John Dillon in "Wanted the Earth. Methodists of Avondale, near Muncie,

dedicated a new church yesterday. Rev. C. U. Wade, of High-street Church, of Muncie, conducted the exercises, There have appeared several cases of diphtheria among adults at Martinsville and vicinity. In consequence there is great anxiety lest it may become epidemic. During a storm just before daylight yes-

square in the end of the building. Judge Howk, of New Albany, refused to sustain the verdict of the jury in the case of John Marrs against the L., N. A. & C. Rallway Company, in which Marrs was given \$2,000. He ordered a new trial. William Brooks, a farmer, of Jefferson

county, who was being sued by Miss Carrie

Hibbetts for \$6,000 in a breach-of-promise

suit, effectually put a quietus on the case

by taking out a license and marrying the The Columbus City Council has granted Henry C. Bayling a ten-year franchise for an incandescent electric-light plant. Bayling has associated with him some Chicago capitalists, and the plant will be in opera-

tion in thirty days. Saturday afternoon a number of old settlers of Delaware county met in the courthouse at Muncie and organized an old settlers' association by the election of the following others: President, Warren Stewart; vice-president, J. H. Koontz; secretary, N. F. Ethel; treasurer, F. E. Pulman. No person other than a resident of the county for twenty-five years is eligible to membership.

ILLINOIS.

Ceremonies Attending the Dedication of S Mary's Academy at Danville.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DANVILLE, Nov. 8 .- The Catholics to-day dedicated St. Mary's Academy and St. Patrick's Parochial School. The building is a Highest of all in Leavening Power. -U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.



ABSOLUTELY PURE

brought in over three thousand people from neighboring cities. The impressive dedicatory services were conducted by Bishops Spalding, of Peeria, and Ryan, of Alton, assisted by Fathers John Dillon, of St. Louis; W. A. Dooling, of Wapello; James Lenz, of Bement; A. J. Wagner, of Cham-paign; Thomas Mackin, of Decatur; J. J. Quin, of Chatsworth; P. J. O'Reilly, of Danville, and F. A. Poetkin, of Danville. Lodges of Hibernians were in attendance from Decatur, Ivesdale, Bement, Champaign and Terre Haute, together with Hibernians, Catholic Knights, Catholic Foresters and the St. Joseph Society from Danville. Solemn vespers and the benediction were sung in the St. Patrick Church, which was beautifully decorated with roses, chrysanthemums and palms. In the evening Bishop Spalding delivered a lecture on education.

Brief Mention.

vicinity of Fairbury. Philip Keister, one of the wealthiest and oldest Germans of Marion county, died at Governor Fifer participated in the dedieation of the new opera-house at Aurora Friday night.

Edward Chenoweth, on trial at Jacksonville for shooting Harry Thompson, a year ago, was acquitted. The assailant of Harry Ogden, who was stabbed to the heart at Decatur, is said to be Robert Meloy, of Scottsburg, Ind. It is estimated that no less than two

thousand members of the Illinois Y. P. S. C.

E. were attending the convention at Peoria last week. The sad case of Mrs. E. A. Beardsley, at Dixon, has ended in her suicide. She was arrested Thursday night for stealing an overcoat, her child being in want. She killed herself in the jail.

Ruth Downey and Annie Frankenfield, alias Lilly Hills, who stole a horse during the Sandwich fair, and who were arrested at Mendota, and brought to Sycamore for trial, were found not guilty by Judge Kellum, owing to an error in the indictment against them. They did not long enjoy their freedom, being rearrested on a warrant from Kane county.

OHIO'S DESIGNS ON INDIANA. Mr. Edgerton Shows that the Boundary Cannot Be Changed, Fort Wayne Special to New York Times.

The discussion over the proposed change in the boundary line between the States of Ohio and Indiana, by which a slice of Indiana twelve miles wide at the north and narrowing to a point at the Ohio river would go to Onio, excites the greatest interest in the debatable ground. The Hon. A. P. Edgerton, ex-civil-service commissioner, is of the opinion that the scheme will not be carried out, being against public policy and without legal

precedent. He says:

"The boundary line between the States of Ohio and Indiana was fixed long ago-so long ago that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary-and beyond the power of either State alone or both together to alter it. By an act of Congress passed in the year 1800, to take effect on and after the 4th day of July of that year, the territory northwest of the Ohio river was divided into two parts, the eastern part to retain the name of Ohio, the western part to become the Territory of Indiana. "Under this act the Territory of Indiana was organized. The description of the boundary line between the two Territories

"That from and after the 4th day of July next all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river which lies to the westward of a line beginning at the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Kentucky river, and running thence to Fort Recovery and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line be-tween the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, consti-tute a separate Territory, and shall be alled Indiana Territory. "'Sec. 5. That whenever that part of the territory of the United States which lies to the eastward of a line beginning at the mouth of the

was thus given in the act establishing

Great Miami river, and running thence due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall be created into an independent State, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, thenceforth said line shall become and remain permanently the boundary line between such State and the Indiana Territory, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.' "In the enabling act of Congress for the

State government of Ohio it was declared that the State should be bounded on the west by a line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami river. The boundary line, as fixed in the act of the Sixth Congress between the two Territories, ran through Fort Recovery in Ohio, but the Ohio enabling act changed it in the following clause:

"Section 3. All that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio heretofore included in the eastern division of said Territory, and not included within the boundary herein prescribed for said State, is hereby attached to and made a part of the Indiana Territory. "This was done to carry out the provis-

ion of Section 5 of the act of the Sixth Congress, first session "Ohio was admitted in accordance with her enabling act by the act of Congress, Nov. 24, 1802. In her Constitution of 1802, Article VII, her boundary on the west was defined by 'the line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami, aforesaid.' "Dec. 11, 1816, Indiana was admitted as a State. Her enabling act of Congress and her Constitution fixed the eastern line of the State as 'bounded on the east by the

meredian line which forms the western boundary of Ohio." "Restating the facts, we find entering into any question of boundary between these States: Their existence before they became States; their enabling acts of Congress; the acts of Congress for the admission of both States, and defining their boundaries; the Constitution of both States, fixing, with Congress, the boundary lines between them as they now are and must so remain-unless some schoolmaster or scientific crank without other employment, who knows more of heaven and earth than has been known heretofore about meridian lines, or some real-estate operator seeking business, or some unsuccessful politician wanting government em-ployment, shall succeed in changing latitudes and longitudes, or shall find that the line drawn due north from the mouth of terday morning lightning struck the the Great Miami river is not the meridian kitchen at Col. J. N. Ingram's resider e, at line, which is the boundary between Ohio the Great Miami river is not the meridian Jeffersonville, and knocked a hole two feet | and Indiana."

> Sugar Beet Experiments. Noblesville Ledger.

R. H. Davidson, of this city, has been experimenting with sugar beets. He has samples of molasses and wax that far excels corghum in flavor. His method was to cook the beets for a short time, then press and boil down the juice to the desired thickness. The boiling only requires a few minutes, but great care must be taken to prevent scorching. The beets are remarkably productive of juice and can be raised as easily as potatoes. The yield of beets to the acre is simply enormous; a small patch being sufficient to make all the molasses that a large family can use in a year.

A Lesson for Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Grover Cleveland may be described as "still harping on his grandmother" when he says: "Any man who still thinks that tariff reform is a settled and obsolete issue gerously dull." Yet in Ohio, where the only distinct fight was made on the tariff issue this year, the "tariff reformer" is "in the soup" and the Napoleon of Protection will succeed him as Governor. Mr. Cleveland may read a healthy lesson therein.

The Picturesque Tall Sycamore.

New York Advertiser. Senator Voorbees, of Indiana, was in town Tuesday night, gathering election returns. As he shook hands with his terfeits. London, Nov. 8.—The British Foreign Office has concluded, after investigation, There is no clew as to their whereabouts.

London, Nov. 8.—The British Foreign Interests of the importance and Interests of the Interest of Interests of the Interest of Interests of the Interest of I

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

East-West. North-South, Trains run by Central Standard Time. Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore, (d 4:45 a m Washington, Philadelphia and New d 2:00 p in York. Arrive from the East, d 11:40 a m, d 1:25 p in and d 9:00 p in. Leave for Columbus, 9:00 a m.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 p in; leave for Richmond, 4:00

Leave for Chicago, d 11:50 a m, d 11:30 p m arrive from Chicago, d 3:20 p m; d 3:30 am. Leave for Louisville, d 3:40 a m, 8:00 a m, d 3:30 p m. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:45 a m, p m; d 10:50 p m. Leave for Columbus, Ind., 4:30 p m. Arrive from Columbus, 10:25 a m. Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:30 a m, 4:10 Several deaths from typhoid fever in the m; arrive from Vincennes and Catro, 10:55

p m; arrive from Richmond, 9,00 a m.

a m, 5:05 p m. daily; other trains except Sunday.

on 11:00 p. m. train.

VANDALIA LINE, SHORTEST ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST. At Indianapolis Union Station: Leave for St. Louis 7:30 a.m., 11:50 a. m., 1:35 p. m., 11:00 p. m. All trains connect at Terre Hante for E. & T. H. points. Evansville sleeper

Arrive from St. Leuis, 3:30 a. m., 4:15 a. m., 1:55 p. m., 5:20 p. m., 7:45 p. m. Terre Haute and Greencastle Acco. arrives at 10:00 a. m Sleeping and Parlor cars are run on through

Greencastle and Terre Haute Acc., leaves 4:00

THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE

No. 32—Chicago Lim., Pullman Vestibuled coaches, parlor and dining car, daily11:35 am Arrive in Chicago 5:20 pm No. 34-Chicago Night Ex., Pullman Vesti-No. 38-Monon Acc. Arrive at Indianapolis. --- 5:20 pm

Puliman vestibuled sleepers for Chicago stand at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:36 Ticket Offices-No. 26 South Illinois street, and at



8. PENNSYLVANIA St

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> > CLEVELAND. OHIO.

of 1888, when he awaited in his nome, at Terre Haute, the returns from the national battle. One of the bystanders on Tuesday night, an old Indianian, recalled the picturesque memory of the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash." Voorhees was standing in a hotel corridor on the marble flooring nearly all night. Every time one of the young Democrats would bring in a telegram the Senator would make his appearance in a long nightgown that came to his heels, and read the news to the assembly. It was an exhilarating sight to see this operation, continued as it was, through the long night. The Senator has always been oblivious to material things at times of public excitement. The remembrance of his late trip to Atlanta still dwells in his mind. While watching the unveiling of the Grady monument his pocket was picked by a light-tingered gentleman, who obtained several hundred dol-

lars in cash." They Liked Debates.

Boston Transcript. The meetings of both parties evinced an amount of interest in politics seldom equalled. But the most interesting episode of the whole campaign was the joint debate beween Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge and Hon. John E. Russell, which was so suc-cessful that it can hardly fail of introducing this Western practice more generally among us wherever the people are especial-

ly alive to politics.

A Reasonable Protest. Gen. H. V. Boynton, in Washington Post.

But seriously, brethren, one and all, is it not assuming altogether too much ownership in the earth to insist that all the friends of President Harrison shall sit dumb and only speak of his excellent works when spoken to, unless they are willing to face the charge of being "inspired" to stand in the way of somebody's chances for nomination?

Cheerful in Adversity.

Detroit Free Press (Dem.) The Democrats of Michigan can contemplate the result of the election in Detroit this year with entire complacence. The fact that the Republican city ticket has carried a Democratic city on the eve of a presidential election is of comparative insignificance.

Rev. Plink Plunk on "Sorappers." New York Herald.

De man dat's always puttin' down his cost to see who'll step on it, deah breddern, will play his little game of bluff once too often, an' wen he comes to he'll realize dat de coat is not de only ting dat's been stepped on. An Indorsement of Harrison,

The Ohio victory, having been achieved

in a fight distinctly made on federal issues. may be fairly claimed by President Harrison as an indersement and as an indication for future guidance.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.)

Tilden's Unmarked Grave, Philadelphia Times. Samuel J. Tilden's grave is as yet unmarked by a single stone. His heirs have been too busy squabbling over his money to have time to attend to his resting place.

Look out for clever imitations of Salvation Oil. Its unprecedented success provokes coun-